

9/20/2021

Operations on functions

Ex Let $f(x) = x^2 + 5x$ and $g(x) = 7x - 3$

Find the following functions + state their domain: $(f+g)(x)$, $(f-g)(x)$, $(f \cdot g)(x)$ + $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)$

We must make sure that we use values in both domains \Rightarrow domain of $f \cap$ domain of g
↑
intersection

This works for $+$, $-$, \cdot , \div

and just exclude any x -values where $g(x) = 0$ for division $\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \text{ exclude } x, g(x) = 0\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} a) (f+g)(x) &= \underline{f(x)} + \underline{g(x)} = \underline{(x^2 + 5x)} + \underline{(7x - 3)} \\ &= \boxed{x^2 + 12x - 3} \end{aligned}$$

domain $f(x) = \mathbb{R}$ (all real #'s)

domain $g(x) = \mathbb{R}$

\Rightarrow domain $(f+g)(x) = \mathbb{R}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } (f-g)(x) &= f(x) - g(x) = (x^2+5x) - (7x-3) \\
 &= x^2+5x-7x+3 \\
 &= \boxed{x^2-2x+3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{domain}(f-g)(x) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } (f \cdot g)(x) &= (x^2+5x) \cdot (7x-3) = 7x^3 - 3x^2 + 35x^2 - 15x \\
 &= \boxed{7x^3 + 32x^2 - 15x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{domain}(f \cdot g)(x) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{d) } \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \boxed{\frac{x^2+5x}{7x-3}} \rightarrow \text{This is a "Rational Function"}$$

We need to be careful is there any value x so that $g(x) = 0$?

$$7x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = 3/7 \leftarrow \text{Culprit!}$$

We need to exclude $x = 3/7$ from the domain
 How do we say this?

" . "

$$\text{Domain} \left(\frac{f}{g} \right) (x) = \{ x \mid x \neq 3/7 \}$$

"set builder notation"

or

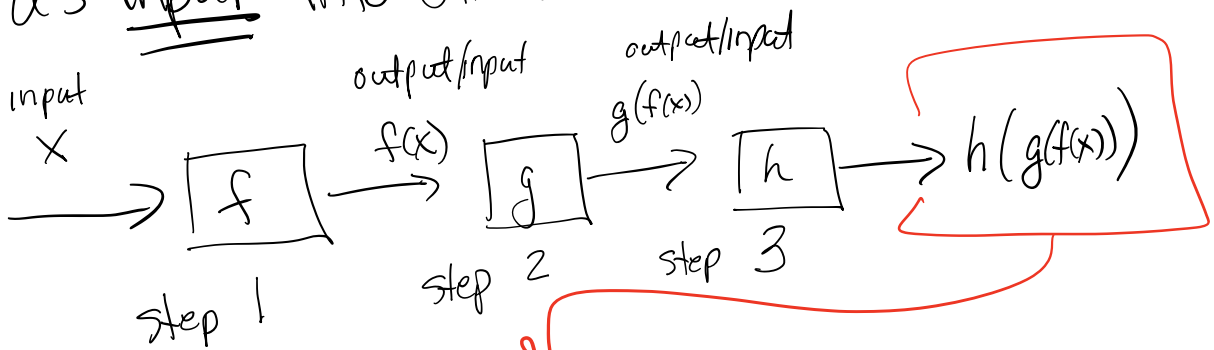
$$(-\infty, 3/7) \cup (3/7, +\infty)$$

(interval notation
→ weBwork)

or

$$\mathbb{R} - \{ 3/7 \}$$

Now we can also create new functions from old functions by using functions as input into other functions.



$$h(g(f(x))) \stackrel{\text{equivalently}}{=} (h \circ g \circ f)(x)$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{3rd} & \text{2nd} & \text{1st} & \text{3rd} & \text{2nd} & \text{1st} \end{matrix}$

" "
 •
 multiplication

"o" means composition
→ feed one function into the next

Ex Let $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ and $g(x) = x + 3$. Find

The following:

a) $(f \circ g)(3)$

b) $(g \circ f)(3)$

c) $(f \circ g)(x)$

d) $(g \circ f)(x)$

$f(x) = x^2 + 1$
 $g(x) = x + 3$

a) $(f \circ g)(3) = f(\underline{g(3)})$
2nd ↑ 1st ↑

$g(3) = 3 + 3 = 6$

$= f(6) = 6^2 + 1 = 37$

$(f \circ g)(3) = 37$

$3 \rightarrow [g] \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow [f] \rightarrow 37$

b) $(g \circ f)(3) = g(\underline{f(3)})$
2nd ↑ 1st ↑

$3 \rightarrow [f] \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow [g] \rightarrow 13$

$= g(10) = 10 + 3 = 13$

$f(3) = 3^2 + 1 = 10$

$(g \circ f)(3) = 13$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad f \circ g(x) &= f(g(x)) & f(x) &= x^2 + 1 \\
 \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 2^{\text{nd}} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 1^{\text{st}} \end{matrix} & & \\
 & = f(x+3) = (x+3)^2 + 1 \\
 & = (x+3)(x+3) + 1 \\
 & = x^2 + 6x + 9 + 1 \\
 & = \boxed{x^2 + 6x + 10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \rightarrow \boxed{g} \rightarrow x+3 \rightarrow \boxed{f} \rightarrow x^2 + 6x + 10$$

domain for $(f \circ g)(x) = \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \quad (g \circ f)(x) &= g(f(x)) & f(x) &= x^2 + 1 \\
 \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 2^{\text{nd}} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 1^{\text{st}} \end{matrix} & & \\
 & = g(x^2 + 1) = x^2 + 1 + 3 \\
 & & & = \boxed{x^2 + 4} \\
 & & & g(x) = x + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \rightarrow \boxed{f} \rightarrow x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{g} \rightarrow x^2 + 4$$

$(g \circ f)(x) = x^2 + 4$ domain $(g \circ f)(x) = \mathbb{R}$

From desmos activity : $f(x) = x^2$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$$a) (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{x}) = (\sqrt{x})^2 = x$$

$$\underline{x} \rightarrow [g] \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \rightarrow [f] \rightarrow \underline{x}$$

↑
positive
because
squaring

$$b) (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2) = \sqrt{x^2} = \pm x$$

$$\underline{x} \rightarrow [f] \rightarrow x^2 \rightarrow [g] \rightarrow \underline{\pm x}$$

↑
positive +
negative

$$(f \circ g \circ h)(x) = f(g(h(x)))$$

3rd ↑
2nd ↑
1st ↑

$$(g \circ h \circ f)(x) = g(h(f(x)))$$

3rd ↑
2nd ↑
1st ↑